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POLITICAL.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

In Congress.....House of Representatives.

Dec. 22.—Mr. M'Duffie, from the Committee to whom was referred the consideration of the expediency of recommending to the several States, the adoption of certain amendments to the Constitution, made a report, accompanied by a joint resolution, in the word, following:

Resolved, &c. That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by three-fourths thereof, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution:

"For the purpose of choosing a President and Vice President of the United States, each State shall be divided by the Legislature thereof, into so many Districts as the State shall be entitled to Representatives to Congress, and each District shall be composed of contiguous or contiguous territory, and contain, as nearly as may be conveniently, the number of persons for whom the State is entitled to a Representative according to the apportionment, which Districts, when laid off, may not be altered, until after another census shall be taken. The inhabitants of each of the said Districts, who shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, shall appoint one Elector of President and Vice President, having the same qualifications. The Electors appointed shall meet in their respective States, and appoint the two other Electors to which the State is entitled, and also fill up vacancies, if such there shall be, from death, sickness, inability, or non-attendance, of Electors appointed by the people. The whole number of Electors of each State shall then vote, by ballot, for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and, in distinct ballots, the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, showing the number of votes given for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed up, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate, who, on receiving the same, shall call a joint meeting of the Senate and House of Representatives, in which he shall preside.—He shall, in the presence of such joint meeting, open all the certificates, and the votes shall be counted. If any person shall have the votes of a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, he shall be the President; and if no person shall have the votes of such majority, the President of the Senate shall, by proclamation, and by notification to the Executive of each State, as also to each of the Electors appointed, declare the fact, that no person is chosen President, and the names of the persons having the two highest numbers of votes. The Electors shall thereupon meet again in their respective States, fill up vacancies in their body, if any shall have occurred, from death, sickness, inability, or failure to attend, of any of the Electors previously appointed, and shall then proceed to vote for one of the persons, as President, who, at the first meeting, had one of the two highest number of votes of all the Electors; they shall make and transmit, as already prescribed, lists of the persons voted for at the second meeting, which shall be counted in like manner as the votes given at the first meeting; if, on counting the votes given by the Electors of such second meeting, it shall appear that one of the persons who had one of the two highest numbers of the votes given at the first meeting, has a majority of the votes of all the Electors given at the second meeting, he shall be President; and if no person has such a majority, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, in joint meeting, shall, without separating, voting individually, and not by states, choose the President, in manner following: a majority of the whole number of Senators and Representatives present, and voting, being necessary to a choice; if there be two or more persons each of whom have the highest number of electoral votes, given at the

second meeting, each one of them shall be chosen; if there be only one person having the highest number of electoral votes, less than a majority, one of the persons who have one of the two highest numbers of votes, shall be chosen; whenever more than two persons shall be eligible by the joint meeting, and no choice shall be made on the first ballot, the number shall be reduced, by dropping those who shall receive the smallest number of votes, until no more than two remain, one of whom shall be chosen; if two persons shall receive an equal number of votes, being each one moiety of the whole number given, he who had the highest number of electoral votes, given at the second meeting, shall be the President; and if they had an equal number of votes at such second meeting, he who had the highest number of electoral votes given at the first meeting, shall be the President; and if they had an equal number of electoral votes, give at the first meeting also, then the Senators and Representatives shall ballot until one of them is chosen.

The person having the highest number of votes as Vice President, given at the first meeting of the electors, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, and a President shall not have been chosen at such first meeting, the same proceedings shall be had for the choice of a Vice President as are prescribed for the choice of a President; but if, at the first meeting of the electors, a President shall have been chosen, and a Vice President shall not have been chosen, then, from the persons having the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators; and a majority of the whole number present, and voting, shall be necessary to a choice.

The Congress may, by law, fix the day for appointing electors for President and Vice President, and the days for giving their votes, the first and second time, which days shall be the same throughout the United States; and the day for giving their votes the first time, shall be not less than ten, nor more than twenty days from the day fixed for the appointment of electors.

The Legislature of each state shall have power to appoint the places of holding elections for the appointment of electors, to prescribe the manner of voting, and provide the appointment of proper persons to conduct such elections, with authority to declare, definitively, the result thereof; but the Congress may, by law, make or alter such regulations, and may also lay off into districts, for appointing Electors, any State, the Legislature whereof shall have failed to lay off the same as herein directed."

This resolution was twice read, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. M'Duffie, from the same Committee, also reported the following:

Resolved, &c. That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by three-fourths thereof, shall be part of said Constitution.

"For the purpose of electing representatives in Congress, each state shall be divided, by the Legislature thereof, into as many districts as will equal the number of Representatives to which such state may be entitled in Congress, and each district shall be composed of contiguous or contiguous territory, and contain, as nearly as may be conveniently, the number of persons which entitles the state to a representative in Congress, according to the apportionment; which districts, when laid off, shall not be altered until after another census shall be taken. Each of the said districts shall elect one Representative to Congress, and the times, places, and manner, of holding the elections in the said districts shall be prescribed by the Legislatures of the states respectively; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations."

This resolve was also twice read, and committed.

DOCUMENTS.

We have been favored by our Representative in Congress, with the documents accompanying the President's message. They are so voluminous, that we shall only be able to give summary extracts from them. We this week present the following from the War Department, and shall hereafter continue our extracts from the most interesting of them.

Department of War, 2 Nov. 29, 1823.

SIR: In compliance with your directions, I herewith transmit statements from the major general of the army, and the several subordinate branches of this

department, lettered from A. to M; which contains, in detail, a view of the administration, for the three first quarters of the year, of the various branches of the public service entrusted to this department, comprising the army, military academy, fortifications, ordinance, including the armories, military pensions, bounty lands, and Indian affairs.

The statements afford satisfactory proof, that order, accuracy, economy, and accountability, have been introduced into every branch of the military service. It will be seen by them, that the money appropriated by Congress had been applied with economy to effect the objects of appropriation: that the accounts have been made up with accuracy, and transmitted with promptitude to the proper departments for settlement, and have there been settled without delay. The observations are true, with scarcely a single exception; and the result has been, that, of the entire amount of money drawn from the treasury in the year 1822, for military service, including the pensions, amounting to \$4,571,961 94, although it passed through the hands of no less than 291 disbursing agents, there has not been a single defalcation, nor the loss of a cent to the government; and that the whole has been accounted for at the treasury, except a small amount, which remains in the hands of the disbursing agents, ready to be applied to the objects for which it was drawn. The disbursements of the three first quarters of this year, have been equally satisfactory; and there is every reason to believe, that no defalcation, nor any loss, will occur in the year. The administration in relation to Indian affairs, though greatly improved, and the expenditure reduced fully one-half, is not as perfect as that of the military branch of the department, nor can it be made so, unless rendered equally perfect in its organization. It is impossible under the present arrangement, that the minute and constant attention to its details, which is indispensable to a perfect administration, can be bestowed.

But, it is not only in its disbursements that the military service have attained a high perfection. The condition of the army, in every branch, both of the line and staff, in its material and personal, and its discipline and administration, is highly respectable. If there is any exception, it is in the discipline of the artillery. The officers of that branch of service are equal in skill to any other, and are distinguished for their attention to their duty, yet, it is found impracticable, dispersed as the artillery is, in commands of single companies, to render the discipline of the corps as perfect as is desirable. It is contemplated, during the next year, to concentrate a sufficient number of artillerymen, for discipline, at some proper point, and, by rendering their discipline perfect, gradually extend the perfection, thus acquired, to the whole corps. It can be effected without additional expense to the public; and, it is believed, without material inconvenience to the service.

Of the military academy, it may, with confidence be said, that it has attained a state of perfection as great as it is practicable, under the existing legal provisions; and that it is not inferior to any similar institution in any country. Under the appropriations of the last session, Forts Washington, Delaware, and the one at the Regolets, will be completed; and it is contemplated, should appropriations be granted, to commence, in the next year, the work projected at New Utrecht, which is intended to cover Fort La Fayette, which commands the Narrows at New-York, and those at Brenton's Point, for the defence of Narragansett Bay. The board of engineers, besides its ordinary duties, were, during last summer, engaged in executing several special orders; and, among others, in projecting a break-water, at the mouth of the Delaware, under the act of the 7th of May, 1820, and the forming a plan for the improvement of the entrance into the harbor of Presque Isle, on Lake Erie. In relation to both these important subjects, it made very interesting reports, with plans and estimates, which accompany the statement from the engineer department, herewith transmitted.

The completion of the new fortresses, and those to be erected, will require an appropriation, in order to fabricate the cannon and carriages necessary for their armament. It is estimated, that an annual appropriation of \$100,000 will, in ten years, furnish a sufficient number for all of the works contemplated for the defence of the coast. There would, undoubtedly, be great economy in granting a paramount appropriation instead of an annual one, as contractors would vest their capital at much less profit, under the assurance which would be afforded by the former.

Under the appropriation to fix on a site for a National Armory on the western waters, made the last session, a commission, consisting of Col. McRee, Col. Lee, and Capt. Talcott, was constituted, which has been incessantly engaged in exploring the country on the western waters, in order to make the location. It has not yet reported, but it is expected that it will make its report in the early part of this session of Congress.

In the month of June last, the Ricaree Indians, who inhabit the country on the Missouri a little below the Mandan villages, attacked Gen. Ashley, with his party, while peaceably engaged in trading with them, at their request, under licence from the government, and killed and wounded several of his party, Col. Leavenworth, who commanded Fort Atkinson, at the Council Bluff, adopted immediate measures of redress. With a part of his command, he made a successful attack on the village, and compelled the Ricarees, after a considerable loss on their part, to sue for peace. Statement marked L. contains the correspondence in relation to the transaction, and exhibits a full view of the facts.

The report from the adjutant general's office, marked M. contains a return of the militia, according to the latest reports to that office. Returns from only three states have been received in the course of the year, though every effort has been used to ensure punctuality in making them.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

The President of the United States.

FROM THE FRANKLIN GAZETTE.

"He that is faithful over a few things, shall be ruler over many."

The report of the Secretary of War, accompanying the President's Message, exhibits a degree of perfection in the administration of the expenditures for the military service of the country which it may very confidently be said was never surpassed under any government. It appears that the highest degree of order and accountability has been introduced into every branch of the military service, that the money appropriated by Congress has been applied with economy to effect the objects of appropriation, that the accounts have been made up with accuracy and transmitted with promptitude to the proper department for settlement, where they have been settled without delay, and of the whole amount of money drawn from the treasury in the year 1822, for military service, including pensions, amounting to 4,571,961 dollars, 94 cents; although it passed through the hands of 291 disbursing agents, there has not been a single cent lost to the government, and that the whole has been accounted for at the treasury, except a small amount in the hands of the disbursing agents ready to be applied to the objects of appropriation.

In the three first quarters of the present year the disbursements have been equally satisfactory, and there is every reason to believe that no defalcation nor any loss will occur in the year. The facts are all proved by the exhibition of the statements rendered by the proper officers, and they present a most interesting spectacle of order, economy and responsibility in this department of government, which must have the happiest effect in attaching to it the best affections of the people; the only foundation upon which a government ought to rest.

Such a government thus administered, is a glorious proof of the excellence of republican institutions, and an illustrious example to those who would reform the rotten governments of the old world. It is but justice to render the award of public approbation for these extraordinary improvements, to the man who, by his assiduity, and faithful and skilful arrangement of his various duties, has accomplished them; that man is JOHN C. CALHOUN. It is but too well known that he found the War Department in the same state of chaos in 1818, in which the war had left it, with an accumulation of near forty-five million of the unsettled accounts on the books. These have been reduced to less than three millions, and the whole department now exhibits a picture of fidelity, order, and economy, unexampled in any country.

But other advantages are derived from these improvements in his administration, which may not strike the eyes of a transient observer: their moral effects, not only upon every officer in the army, but upon the whole community. When the system is known and understood throughout the nation, even the hardened peculator, who had been in the habit of regarding the government as fair game for his depredations, will be forced to respect and venerate the institutions which he would otherwise despise; while the wise and virtuous will contemplate with a sublime gratification this moral perfection, which

when it shall pervade the whole system of our administration, must while unchanged, constitute a foundation of strength and durability irresistible to any combination of human power. Our country has been blessed in the production of many illustrious men, but the combination of talent which distinguishes Mr. CALHOUN, has rarely been met with any where. Nothing too minute for his notice, nothing too vast for his conception; he comprehends as it were intuitively the principles that ought to guide the human mind in promoting the happiness and welfare of society, and practically applies them as fundamental rules for the management of all the detached operations of government. The age in which we live, however distinguished for its rising men, cannot produce another so eminently endowed with all the high pre requisites for the chief magistracy of a great and growing nation, as John C. Calhoun.

FROM THE FRANKLIN GAZETTE.

A Great Mistake.—In the debate in Congress on the bill for payment of a balance due to Vice President TOMPKINS, Mr. CLAY supported it, and to show the propriety of the measure, he said that not only were the accounts of Mr. TOMPKINS submitted to the severe scrutiny of the most rigid officer of the government; an officer, whose scrupulous accuracy, in the admission of accounts against the government, is as deservedly approved as it is universally known; but, after they had gone through the crucible; after they had been subjected to all the jealous scrutiny of this vigilant officer, they are submitted to the President for revision. The President revises them, and then he sends to the house a message, in which he declares, not only that he is satisfied that this balance is justly due, but that much more is due to him. Under such circumstances, all that is now asked is, that we shall pay so much as has been thus ascertained to be due."

A morning paper, devoted to the Secretary of the Treasury, very strangely applies these complimentary remarks of Mr. CLAY, to Mr. CRAWFORD, when they were intended as an encomium upon Mr. HAGNER, the third auditor, the officer to whose scrutiny all military accounts, such as those of Mr. TOMPKINS, are submitted before they are passed at the treasury. Mr. CRAWFORD has no more to do with such accounts than Mr. CALHOUN; perhaps not so much. This attempt to enlist Mr. CLAY as the eulogist of the Secretary of the Treasury is too ludicrous to be very seriously noticed.

A meeting was held in Philadelphia, on the 20th ult. to ascertain the public sentiment there as to Congressional Caucuses. It was numerous attended; and on its being attempted to read a paper recommending a caucus nomination of President, the cry of "No Caucus," resounded from all parts of the room. Order being restored and the paper allowed to be read, there was an instantaneous shout of indignation, and the assembly passed various resolutions against Congressional Caucuses.—New-York Patriot.

In the Pennsylvania Legislature, a resolution was introduced by General Ogle, to tax all Bachelors over the age of 25, the proceedings of which are to be applied to pension the widows of old Soldiers of the Revolution. The humorous old gentleman observed, with great sang froid, that as it was a measure of importance, he wished it to lie on the table a few days.

Raleigh Register.

Fine doings at Princeton.—Reports are in town of strange doings among the young men at Nassau Hall. It is said, that they revolted in a body, and held a convention in one of the rooms of the College, and that one of the Professors who went in to expostulate with them, was put under guard for not pulling off his hat—that being a mark of respect with which the convention would not dispense. Worse than this, it is said that a body of militia who were called out to quell the insurgents, were taken prisoners by these rebellious youths, who having put the foe hors de combat, marched into the Hall with drums beating, fires playing, and colors flying. Finally, it is said, that about seventy young men have been dismissed from the College.

We should like to know if there is any truth in these reports. The Trenton Federalist, received this morning, contains no notice of any disturbances at the great Alma Mater of New Jersey.

Phila. Gazette.

The New-York papers mention that Col. Aaron Burr, has recovered the whole of the Eden Estate, which has been so long pending in court, and that by this decision he will come into possession of a very handsome fortune.

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, Dec. 24.

In the Senate, on this day, no business of general interest was transacted.

Dec. 26.—Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, submitted the following resolution, which was read, and laid over for consideration: *Resolved*, That the Postmaster General be instructed to communicate to the Senate all the information in his possession, as to the condition of the National Road, commencing at Madisonville, in the State of Louisiana, and terminating in Florence, on the Tennessee river; and as to the expediency of transporting the mails to and from New-Orleans on the said route.

Dec. 29.—Mr. Hayne presented the petition of sundry citizens of Abbeville, South-Carolina, praying the establishment of mail stages on a certain route named in the petition. Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Hayne submitted the following resolution, which was read and laid over for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Navy Yard at Charleston, S. C. for the building and repairing of sloops of war and other vessels of an inferior class.

Dec. 30.—The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Hayne, instructing an inquiry into the expediency of establishing a Navy Yard at Charleston, S. C. for the building and repairing of sloops of war, and other vessels of an inferior class, was again read, and agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dec. 24.—Mr. McLane, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported "A bill making provision for a Private Secretary of the President of the U. States," which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Rankin, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting to the Territory of Arkansas the right of pre-emption to certain quarter sections of land; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill "to authorize the laying out and opening of certain public roads in the Territory of Florida;" which was twice read and referred.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Postmaster General, relative to the distributing offices throughout the United States; which was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Buck, it was *Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of War, to permit the issue of ammunition to Capt. Alden Patridge, Superintendent of the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy, for the improvement of the pupils of said Academy in practical gunnery.

Mr. Livingston moved the following resolution: *Resolved*, That provision ought to be made by law for increasing the establishment of the Military Academy at West Point, so as to admit 500 Cadets as students in the same; and that the Committee on that part of the President's Message which relates to the Military Academy, be directed to prepare and bring in a bill accordingly.

On motion of Mr. M'Arthur, it was *Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing a more adequate punishment than is provided by the existing laws, of Postmasters and other persons employed in the management or transportation of the Mail, who may be guilty of robbing the same.

Dec. 26.—The engrossed bill extending the half pay pension of officers, widows, &c. was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, it was *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of occupying the Columbia or Oregon river, and to regulate the intercourse with the various Indian tribes; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, it was *Resolved*, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that every Postmaster intending to resign his appointment, shall give a reasonable notice, at his office, of such his intention.

Mr. Campbell stated in support of this resolution, that Postmasters are now in the habit of resigning *secretly*, and recommending a successor; whose appointment is often the first intimation any body receives of the intention of the predecessor to resign. He thought it inexpedient and unfair.

Mr. Rich offered the following: *Resolved*, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the practicability and expediency of adopting measures which shall more effectually restrain either citizens of the United States or foreigners from hunting or trapping on lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, [and exclude foreigners from a participation in the Indian trade.]

[For want of room, we have delayed until this time the insertion of the Standing Committees of the two Houses of Congress.]

Standing Committees in the U. S. Senate.

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Barbour, King of N. Y. Macon, Jackson, and Elliott.

On Finance—Messrs. Smith, Macon, King of N. Y. Holmes of Me. Lowrie.

On Commerce and Manufactures—Messrs. Dickinson, Ruggles, D'Wolf, Findlay, and Lloyd of Mass.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Jackson, Benton, Chandler, Taylor of Indiana, and Johnson of Kentucky.

On the Militia—Messrs. Chandler, Findlay, Knight, Branch, and Bell.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Lloyd of Mass. Williams, Parrott, Lloyd of Md. and Hayne.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Barton, Thomas, Williams, Eaton, and Lowrie.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Benton, Edwards of Ill. Johnson, Elliott, and Edwards of Conn.

On Claims—Messrs. Ruggles, Holmes of M. Palmer, Bell, and M'Vaine.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Van Buren, Holmes, of Me. Talbot, Brown of Ohio, and Seymour.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Lannan, Johnson of Ky. Holmes of Miss. Knight, and M'Vaine.

On Pensions—Messrs. Noble, Talbot, Johnson of Lou. Lannan, and Branch.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Lloyd of Md. Barbour, Noble, Eaton, Parrott.

On Accounts—Messrs. Seymour, Edwards of Conn. Hayne.

On the Library—Messrs. Dickerson, Elliott, and Williams.

The following are the Standing Committees in the House of Representatives:

Elections—Messrs. Sloan, Mallory, Ball, Tucker of S. C. Hall of N. C. Standifer, Thompson of Kentucky.

Ways and Means—Messrs. McLane of Del. Ingham, Thompson of Georgia, A. Stevenson, Cambreleng, McJuffie, McKim.

Claims—Messrs. Williams of N. C. McCoy, Rich, Litchfield, Watson, Whittlesey, Isaacs.

Commerce—Messrs. Newton, Tomlinson, Abbot, Durfee, Dwight, Mangum, Morgan.

Public Roads—Messrs. Rankin, Scott, Cook, Jennings, Strong, Vinton, Bradley.

Post Office, &c.—Messrs. F. Johnson, Hooks, Stoddard, Wilson of S. C. McKean, Alexander of Tenn. Barley.

Judiciary—Messrs. Webster, P. P. Barbour, Plumer of N. H. Burton, Buchanan, Sanders, Brent.

Pensions and Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Little, Eddy, Allen of Tenn. Wm. Smith, Culpeper, Plumer of Penn. Udree.

Public Expenditures—Messrs. Cobb, J. S. Barbour, Clarke of N. Y. Crafts, Markley, Gist, Sanford.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Campbell of Ohio, Moore of Alabama, Sterling, Price, Garrison, Locke, Williams of N. Y.

Manufactures—Messrs. Todd, Forward, Condict, Conner, Craig, Wright, Marvin.

Agriculture—Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Baylies, Garnett, Harris of Penn. Rose, Whitman, Patterson of Penn.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Cooke, Mitchell of Penn. Williams of Va. M'Kee, M'Lean of Ohio, Ten Eyck, Gatlin.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Hamilton, Rogers, Mitchell, M'Arthur, Campbell of S. C. Houston, Vance of Ohio.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Crowningshield, Fuller, Randolph, Warfield, Cady, Harvey, Holcombe.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Forsyth, Taylor, Storrs, Trimble, Archer, Farrelly, Poinsett.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—Messrs. Mercer, Lee, Breck, Buckner, Wm. Woods, J. Stephenson, Patterson of Ohio.

Cumberland Road—Messrs. Hemphill, Stewart, Beecher, Johnston Va. Johnston Ky. Reynolds, Owen.

Slave Trade—Messrs. Govan, Livermore, Herrick, Test, Wayne, Spaight, Eaton.

Revolutions and unfinished business—Messrs. Ross, Lathrop, Brown of Penn.

Accounts—Messrs. Allen Mass. Swan, Letcher, Expenditures, Department of State—Messrs. Silas Wood, Barber of Conn. Bailey.

Do. Treasury—Messrs. Edwards N. C. Hayward, Burleigh.

Do. War—Messrs. Tucker of Va. Lincoln, White.

Do. Navy—Messrs. Edwards of Penn. Hobart, O'Brien.

Do. Post Office—Messrs. Van Wyck, Wilson of Ohio, Lawrence.

Library—Messrs. A. Smyth, Whipple, Cuthbert.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Kent, Neal, Matlack, Findlay, Alexander of Va. Gazlay, Blair.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

Dec. 26.—The bill to appoint commissioners to superintend the building of two Bridges on the great stage road in the counties of Wilkes and Ashe, was read the second time. The Bill to authorize the making and improving a road from Morganton to the Tennessee Line, was indefinitely postponed on its second reading—yeas 25, nays 23. On motion of Mr. Hawkins, "the bill creating a permanent fund for Internal Improvement, and to consolidate the several acts of Assembly creating funds for that purpose," was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 50 to 2.

Dec. 27.—The bill to amend the inspection Laws of this State, and for other purposes, was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Bryan from the Committee on the Criminal Law, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Penitentiary, &c. made a detailed report on the subject, stating that they are not prepared to say, that it is expedient, at this time, to introduce this fundamental change into the Criminal Code. On motion, the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. McDowell presented a bill for the relief of John B. Whitesides and Thomas Hughes, which was read the first, second and third times.

Dec. 29.—Received from the House of Commons, a communication from his excellency the Governor, enclosing resolutions of the Legislature of Tennessee upon the subject of a Caucus, with a proposition from that house to have the same printed. Mr. Seawell moved that the further consideration of the proposition to print the message be indefinitely postponed. For the indefinite postponement, 27; against the indefinite postponement, 27. There being an equal number of votes for and against this motion, the Speaker of the Senate thereupon voted in the affirmative, and the motion for indefinite postponement prevailed, and the House of Commons was informed thereof by message.

Mr. McDowell presented a bill to

amend the act to encourage Agriculture and Family Domestic Manufactures within this State; which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Hatch, of Jones, indefinitely postponed.

The bill to alter the punishment for the crime of perjury, was rejected on its second reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Dec. 25.—This being Christmas day, the House sat but a short time, and adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Dec. 26.—Mr. Carson from the select committee of Finance appointed to examine the Comptroller's vouchers, reported that they were found to be all correct.

The House resumed the consideration of the Resolution directing the discharge of the Civil Engineer after the first of July ensuing, which after considerable debate, which shall appear hereafter, was amended on motion of Mr. Williamson of Person, so as to discharge the Engineer after the 1st day of January, 1825, instead of July 1824. With this amendment the resolution passed—yeas 68, nays 60.

Mr. Pugh, from the balloting committee for Lieut. Col. of Cavalry attached to the 10th brigade, reported that John Zimmerman was duly elected.

Dec. 27.—Mr. Stanly presented a bill concerning Judgments taken before Justices of the Peace—Read the first time.

The resignation of Wm. P. Waugh, Colonel Commandant of the regiment of Cavalry attached to the 9th brigade, was read and accepted.

Mr. Blackledge from the balloting committee for members of the Board of Internal Improvements, reported that Duncan Cameron, Durant Hatch, Montfort Stokes, John D. Hawkins, Thomas Turner and John Owen, were duly elected.

Mr. Stanly from the sub-committee of Finance, reported that there are in the Treasury \$5,696 and 25 cents of ragged and defaced Treasury notes unfit for circulation, and recommended the passage of a resolution directing the Treasurer under the inspection of the sub-committee of Finance to burn them.

Mr. Stanly presented a bill concerning the Banks of this State—Read the first time.

The bill, from the Senate, for the benefit of John B. Whiteside and Thomas Hughes, was read the first time and passed.

The bill to amend the act of 1806, for the more uniform and convenient administration of justice within this State, was read the third time, and, on motion of Mr. Baker, postponed indefinitely—yeas 73, nays 39.

The bill to amend the laws now in force relative to the Supreme Court—the bill to alter the punishment for the crime of perjury—the bill relative to company masters of the militia—the resolution to dismiss the Civil Engineer after the 1st of January 1825—the bill to reduce the salary of the Supreme Judges—the bill to provide for revising and consolidating the acts of Assembly concerning executors and administrators—the bill to provide a uniform system for the government of courts martial—the bill to mitigate the severity of executions—the bill to amend an act passed in 1806, for the more uniform and convenient administration of justice within this State—the bill concerning the Bank of this State—the bill to alter the mode of electing sheriffs and to vest the right thereof in the people—and the bill authorising the improvement of Great Cohare Swamp, in Sampson county, were indefinitely postponed.

The report of the Judiciary Committee recommending the passage of a bill, fixing the time for giving notice to endorsers of Bonds and Notes in certain cases, were taken up and rejected.

Mr. Wellborn from the Committee to whom was charged the duty of counting and burning the worn-out and defaced Treasury Notes, reported that five thousand six hundred and ninety-six dollars, had been burnt.—Register.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

We are informed that the difficulties which lately existed in Princeton College have been settled, with the dismissal only of a single student. The account, therefore, which was published in a Philadelphia paper, was greatly exaggerated.—New-York Daily Advertiser.

The Legislature of TENNESSEE adjourned on the 29th ult. The Banks succeeded in getting their relief bill through. A compromise, we presume, took place on the subject, for the banks are to pay down one-fourth only in April next, and between April and January; or one-third between January and October, 1825; or one-half between October, 1825, and July, 1826, payment in full is promised. But one payment (one-fourth, one-third, or one-half, according to the time of presenting the notes) is to be made before July, 1826. In what way credit is to be entered is not specified. [Kentucky Reporter.

The city of New-Orleans now contains upwards of 50,000 persons, and employs about 200,000 tons of shipping. In the year 1761, it contained only one hundred miserable barracks and three or four stone houses.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1824.

"Phocion" next week. Other pieces shall be attended to in due time.

SUPPRESSED DOCUMENT!

The following is the message of Gov. Holmes to the General Assembly, communicating the resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature against caucusing,—which the editors of the Crawford paper at Raleigh, (the Register) with a criminal dereliction of duty, suppressed, and neglected to publish. We are indebted to the "Star" for bringing this document, with the proceedings thereon, to light. Our government must be in a sad plight, truly, if its proceedings are to be suppressed, and hidden from the view of the people,—and by the Public Printer, too! But, thank Heaven, a saving virtue resides with the freemen of the State; they will resent this insult to their sovereignty, at the next November election. We shall look to the incorruptible independence of the "Raleigh Star," to expose the dark schemes and the criminal suppressions of the caucus party at Raleigh; and we promise to warn the people, from time to time, of their designs in this quarter.

To the honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

Gentlemen: In compliance with the request of the Legislature of Tennessee, I take the liberty of presenting to your honorable body the observations and resolutions of that state, expressed to their Representatives in Congress, dissuading them from uniting in Caucus intentionally to nominate any person to the next Presidency.

These resolutions and their exordium are couched in strong, impressive language, supporting the Constitution of the United States zealously, in its primitive purity, before innovation or rancorous faction distorted its plain, simple signification.

Whether the elections by the people, that gave the Presidency to Gen. Washington, Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, were not as patriotic and Constitutional as those that promoted Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe to the Chief Magistracy, is not a very difficult problem to solve. But whether the people would, or would not have possessed the same patriotism and unanimity of sentiment, without the existence of a Caucus, in the election of the two last named gentlemen to the Presidency, is a question that may appear more difficult of solution. But my sentiments are, that the people will always do right in using the elective franchise, if they are not disturbed or dictated to in their wise deliberative councils.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

GABRIEL HOLMES.

Executive Office, Dec. 27, 1823.

Mr. Helme moved that the communication be sent to the Senate, with a proposition to have the same printed, one for each member of the Assembly, which motion, after being warmly opposed by Messrs. Taylor, Bynum and Roane, and supported by Messrs. Helme, Stanley, Iredell and Mebane, prevailed by a vote of 64 to 58.

THE CAUCUS TICKET.

The partisans of Wm. H. Crawford have repeatedly accused the friends of Mr. Calhoun of acting with, and of being federalists. As for ourselves, ever since we could list the names of parties, we have belonged to the Republicans; but we never held to the doctrine that federalism was a crime. We believed there were many men of good and bad intentions in both parties; and in our opinion it is a compliment to Mr. Calhoun, that many of the most virtuous and intelligent of the federalists unite with the Republicans in supporting him: nor do we object to Mr. Crawford, because some of the most virulent of that party are his supporters.

But what we wish at this time more particularly to notice, is the fact, that the very men who have been accusing Mr. Calhoun of being supported by the federalists, are the first to place the names of federalists on their Electoral ticket. Is this consistency? They have been crying out, that Wm. H. Crawford is the only republican candidate; and by way of proving it, they make out a ticket, and place on it the names of several federalists, to vote for this "exclusive republican." Who could have thought, after hearing all their abuse of the federalists? It were more reasonable to look for a Turkey, than a federalist, on their ticket. But this is an age of wonders. The federalists may now look out for praises and compliments from their new friends. How comes this sudden change? The old adage says "there is policy in war,".....and, say the radicals, in politics too!

The fact is, these self-styled republicans have most wretchedly failed in their game. They expected, by raising the hue and cry of federalism, against Mr. Calhoun, to awaken the dormant feeling of party, and thereby delude the republicans into a support of Wm. H. Crawford. But in this they have been woefully disappointed. And having failed in misleading the republicans, their next aim is at the federalists. They expect to win over that party by placing the names of three or four federalists on their ticket. In this, too, they will fail; for the intelligent individuals of that party are not to be taken in by such

shallow artifices; they are too wise to be caught with chaff. The radicals will have to try another trick; and we should not be surprised to see them next claiming merit for the Augusta Address of '98.

In further examining the caucus ticket, we find on it the name of one who never belonged to either of the old parties—a kind of nondescript, hermaphrodite politician,—never claimed by the republicans, and always disclaimed by the federalists; but who, lately, it seems, has found a classification among the Radicals.

By the by, the "ancient dominion" is not unrepresented on the caucus ticket; she has her native there: and on the committee of correspondence, she numbers more than one. But it is not enough for the caucusmen to have on their ticket, republicans, federalists, nondescripts and native Virginians,—to complete the medley, it was necessary to put the name of a man there who holds an "office of trust and profit" under the U. S. government. The Constitution of the United States says: "No person holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector." Now whether a U. S. Arbitrator, with a salary of 3,000, or 3500 dollars, holds an office of "trust," or not, we will leave to the caucus to decide; that it is an office of "profit," will not, we imagine, be disputed in these hard times.

But how is it, that the caucus have elected an office-holder on their ticket, when the Constitution forbids such persons from serving as electors? We can divine no reason for this, unless it is, that the caucus, knowing they are not sanctioned by the constitution, deem themselves out of the pale of its provisions.

We are not in the habit of soothsaying; but we think we may venture to predict, for this once, that the office-holder, and perhaps one or two others, will be brushed off from the caucus ticket; and their places supplied by the committee of seven (on whom, in our last, we cautioned our friends to set a mark) as the caucus has delegated all its power to this committee.

Truly a sad MISTAKE!

Mr. Clay, in the course of some remarks in the House of Representatives of the U. S. on the claim of Gov. Tompkins, took occasion to pay the following compliment to the officer who had investigated the vouchers in that case:

Mr. Clay said, that "not only had the accounts of Mr. Tompkins been submitted to the severe scrutiny of the most rigid officer of this government; an officer whose scrupulous accuracy in the admission of accounts against the government, is as deservedly approved as it is universally known; but, after they had gone through the crucible—after they had been subjected to all the jealous scrutiny of this vigilant officer, they are submitted to the President for revision!"—&c.

The officer here alluded to, could not easily be mistaken for any other than Peter Hagner, Third Auditor, who had examined the claim, and reported the amount due Gov. Tompkins. Yet, strange to tell, the editors of the Raleigh Register have seized upon this compliment, and most gravely placed it to the credit of Mr. Crawford. A moment's reflection ought to have satisfied the Register that Mr. Crawford could not have been the person alluded to; for what has the secretary of the treasury to do with vouchers connected with the operations of the militia of New-York during the last war? By an act of Congress, all such claims are immediately referred to the office of the third auditor; and Mr. Crawford has but little more to do with them than "Joseph Gales & son." If the editors of the Register committed this mistake ignorantly, we would pity and forgive them; but if they were aware of the falsity of what they published, it is but another evidence to what despicable subtleties the partisans of the caucus candidate will resort, to support a sinking cause. Finding no merits of his own adequate to sustain his pretensions, the partisans of the caucus chief think to gull the people into a support of him, by decking him off with the reputation filched from some faithful officer of the government.

We are told that a report has got abroad, that the death of John Fiddle, noticed under our obituary head, was caused by a contusion on his head, received in a scuffle with a patrol party of the town. We have taken some pains to make ourselves acquainted with the particulars of the affair, and can state, with confidence, that such was not the fact. The deceased had long been in the habit of using ardent spirits to excess; his system was destroyed by the fiery alcohol he drank; and the probability is, he would not have lasted longer than he did, had he not have received the stroke in the affray with the patrollers.

We understand that Commodore HULL will be instructed, by the Government, to pay a short visit to the Sandwich Islands, at as early a period after his arrival in the Pacific Ocean, as the public interest will permit him to be absent from the Coast of Chili and Peru. The Frigate United States, which is the Flag Ship of Com. HULL, will sail from Norfolk in about two weeks.—Nat. Intelligencer.

A Kentucky paper announces by authority the following persons as candidates for the office of governor of that state: John Pope, General Joseph Desha, General William Russell, and Colonel John Emmerson; and the Lexington Monitor says that Christopher Tompkins may be considered as another candidate.

The Supreme Court of this State is now in session at Raleigh. The following young gentlemen having passed satisfactory examinations, were admitted to the Practice of Law in the County Courts of this State, viz:

Walter F. Leake, of Richmond; Charles G. Spaight and Benj. Hawks, of Newbern; Bryan S. Croom, of Lenoir; John Bates, of Wadesborough; Washington Haywood, of Raleigh; Jno. Poinexter, of Stokes; Benj. Sumner, of Gates; Malcolm Parcell, of Robeson; and William H. Battle, of Edgecomb.

THE CAUCUS.

Extracts of various letters from members of Congress, and, with one exception, from gentlemen belonging to different states:

1. "None are favorable, in my opinion, to a congressional caucus, but the friends of one of the candidates" for the presidency.

2. The caucus currents are all in motion—but it is now said that no serious attempt to get up a meeting will be made for two weeks. I think it will not be successful."

3. "I have always heard you spoken of as a peaceable and orderly citizen—but it is reported here that you and others have killed 'king caucus'; if so, I hope that you may be able to offer the plea of *se defendendo*, and I think you may. If you want counsel, (as it is in my line,) I shall be happy to enter my appearance for you—*gratis*."

4. "I feel confident that there will be no serious attempt for a caucus. There are a large number opposed to it in principle, and will not meet on that account; deduct this number, and among the rest, the friends of either candidate can hardly hope to poll a sufficiency of votes to make a majority of the whole, and without the hope of such majority, no attempt will be made."

5. "As when I saw you last, I stand uncommitted. A short time will indicate the person who ought to be supported by the people, without the aid of a caucus. I do not hear much said about the holding of one, nor shall I attend any meeting of the sort, though I suppose they would admit me, being one of the old stock of '1798,' so much spoken of, tho' its principles are almost exploded."

6. "I though Mr. —'s friends are very anxious for a caucus, from all that I can learn, a majority of the republican members is against one. Pennsylvania could not go into a caucus unless under great disadvantages—she has seven federal members that would be excluded, while Virginia's whole force might be represented—yet she (the former) is among the most decidedly republican states in the union. If Pennsylvania refuses, as I believe that she will, a caucus cannot be got up."

WASHINGTON, DEC. 24.

We have received a private letter from Havana, dated the 3th ult. which states that information had just been received at that place from Campeachy, that the province of Yucatan has recognized Mexico as the capital of the federated republic; and, as a proof of her sincerity, has sent her representatives to that city.—*Repub.*

SPAIN.

"Riego has been murdered—it matters not in point of fact, whether the crime was committed upon him with poison or with hemp, in prison or in a public square. He was murdered—neither law nor equity could sanction the condemnation of a man for treason against a sovereign, whose commission he bore, and whose orders he executed. The King even acknowledged the Constitution, and swore to obey it—yet is Riego publicly executed as a traitor for attempting to defend it."

United States Gazette.

A Fancy Dress Ball, for the benefit of the Greeks, is proposed at Philadelphia. One of the papers says, "we understand that about one hundred ladies and gentlemen from N. York may be expected to attend the ball, all dressed in the garments of their great grandfathers and grand mothers."

It is stated by the *National Intelligencer*, that not fewer than 30,000 copies of the President's Message have been distributed direct from the City of Washington, to every part of the country.

We understand that Messrs. Fairman and Childs, of Philadelphia, are engaged in engraving a splendid likeness of Gen. Jackson, in their best style. It will, when finished, form a companion for Mr. Fairman's Washington.

A letter from Malaga, of the 13th of November, to a gentleman of New-York, states, that "the Ambassadors of the August Allies of Ferdinand, will hold a solemn meeting at Aranjuez, to-morrow, to settle the affairs of the Peninsula."

The Legislature of South-Carolina adjourned on the 20th ult.; 27 laws were passed during the session, and a new office created, and William Harper, Esq. appointed to fill it, with the title of Reporter of adjudged cases in Law and Equity, the salary of which is \$1,000 per annum.

POSTSCRIPT.

By Saturday Evening's Mail.

The proceedings of Congress, received by this day's mail, we must defer till our next; they will not suffer much by a short delay, as nothing of immediate interest had been transacted since the latest dates in this day's paper.

The Raleigh Register, of the 6th instant, has in it the Governor's message communicating the Tennessee anti-caucus resolutions; having been compelled, by a strong current of public disapprobation, and the developments of the Raleigh Star, to publish them. It has, however, given near a column of remarks on them, by way of a *salvo* to their previous suppression.

An arrival at Liverpool brings London papers to Nov. 14, the contents of which do not appear to be of much importance. The following, which goes to contradict the report of an Expedition being about immediately to sail from Spain against South America, is of more importance than any thing we observe in the London news:—*Nat. Intel.* 3d inst.

From Cadiz.—Captain Le Craw arrived at Marblehead from Cadiz, (sailed November 11,) informs that the U. States' frigate Constitution, and schr. Nonsuch, sailed from Gibraltar, same day—that the French ships did not appear to have any intention of leaving Cadiz very soon, many of them having hauled into the Caracac to repair, while a sufficient number were left in the bay to keep the Spaniards in awe—that several others were employed in taking away the brass cannon from Cadiz, (among them some not bored out) for what purpose unknown—but most probably taken in barter for their services in favor of the Spanish King.

Letters from Cadiz announce in general, that the Spanish troops are very much discontented with the new order of things. At Algeiras they are crying "Long live the Constitution," and the greatest confusion prevails in that city.

Extract of a letter, dated Oratava, Tenerife, November 15, 1823.

"A few days since, a French frigate arrived at Santa Cruz, with a Spanish and French General on board, who demanded, in the name of the FRENCH GOVERNMENT, the whole of the Canary Islands, ceded to them, as is said, by Ferdinand. The Governor, I understand, requested a few days to reflect upon the subject, previous to giving an answer. The inhabitants generally are highly exasperated, and declare they will sacrifice their lives—and fortunes ere the French flag shall wave over them. I shall probably know the result previous to my departure, which, I think, will be in eighteen or twenty days." [*Federal Gazette.*]

Virginia versus Caucus.—Much to our surprise, the committee of the H. of D. of this State, on the Tennessee anti caucus resolutions, which we published in our last, has been postponed to the 31st of March next. The subject was brought before the house on Tuesday last, when the motion to postpone its further consideration to a period beyond the present session, was carried in the affirmative; ayes 77, noes 76.

This was the only subject of interest discussed on Tuesday, and we confess we did not expect it would have met with the fate that attended it. We can have no doubt but that Mr. Crawford is the favorite of the Virginia legislature, and yet it does seem strange, that a proposition calculated to advance his pretensions should have been defeated in one of his strong holds. *Petersburg (Va.) Repub.*

The Board of Internal Improvement have instructed Mr. Fulton, the State Engineer, as follows:

To survey the Road from Morganton by Island Ford, to Statesville and Salisbury; and to discover the best route to unite with the road from Fayetteville to Salem.

Also, the Road from Lincolnton, by Charlotte and Wadesborough, to Fayetteville.

And the Road from Milton, by Hillsborough and the Fork of Deep and Haw Rivers to Fayetteville.

Mr. Fulton, at the request of the Yadkin Navigation Company, was directed to visit that river, in order to make an estimate of the quantity and value of the work done by the contractors.

He is also to visit Broad River, to make an estimate of the value of the work done by the contractor on that river, the contract declared by the board to be at an end.

Mr. Brazier is directed to make a survey of the Catawba River from the Devil's Shoals, to the South-Carolina line.

The Board fixed its next meeting on the last Monday in March next. *Regis.*

The Trenton True American states, that the representatives in Congress from New-Jersey, after mature deliberation, have unanimously come to the conclusion that it is inexpedient to make a caucus nomination of President at Washington. Within a few days past the caucus stock has fallen considerably upon the political exchange. *Baltimore Patriot.*

In this borough, on the 7th inst. Mr. John Priddle, aged about 40 years. At Litchfield, Conn. Hos. Tapping Rowe, aged 75, formerly Chief Justice of Connecticut. In Dublin, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Goff. She was born, married, had 21 children, and died in the same room.

Beer and Cider.

I HAVE on hand, a large supply of BEER and Cider, of an excellent quality, which I will retail at a moderate price. My brewery is now in complete operation, and any person wishing to get either a large or small quantity, can be accommodated at any time, as a constant supply will be kept on hand. I now have beer on hand, of last week's brewing, which is pronounced by competent judges to be superior, in richness and flavor, to any ever drank in the town of Salisbury.

A premium of five dollars has been offered by an agricultural society in the state of Indiana, for the best specimen (not less than 30 gallons) of Malt Liquor made in the county. Now all the premium I crave, is, that a small portion of the vast sum paid for spirituous liquors, may be given to me for my malt liquor.

Beer is such a wholesome and nutritious beverage, and so grateful to the human palate, that it is believed, could it once be made a fashionable drink, it would, in a great measure, supersede the excessive use of such vast quantities of that dephlegmated liquor, which is the primary cause of so much social affliction and moral depravity in our country.

People in the adjacent towns, and surrounding country, wishing to procure good beer, will please to write to the subscriber, and their orders shall be punctually attended to; and the beer put up in good barrels, or otherwise, as directed. THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Jan. 12, 1824. it90

Stray Nag.

ON the morning of the 3d inst. was found, near my plantation, a bay mare, with saddle and bridle on. The owner will please to come and take her away. C. FISHER.

January 13, 1824. it90

Tin Ware Factory.

EDWARD M. BRONSON RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has just received a new supply of

Sheet Iron and Tin Plate, and intends keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of Tin Ware, manufactured in the strongest manner, and will be able to sell on as low terms, at Retail, as can be purchased in the State, for cash only. Also,

Sheet-Iron Stoves, made of the best materials, and on the shortest notice. N. B. Tin Gutters and Pipes for houses, made and put up, on the shortest notice, and warranted. Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 6, 1824. it90

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the first day of January, 1824.—A—Silas Alexander, Wallace Alexander, Wm. Alexander 2, Robert Allen, Maj. Thos. J. Alexander, Rev. A. Anderson, Miss Dorcas Alexander 2, Elam Alexander 2. B—James Byram, jr. Allison Berryhill, John Brown, John Barnett, Robert Barnett, Josiah Brown, Wm. R. Barkville, Abner Brooks, James Boyce, Wm. Bodkin, John J. Barnhart, Horace G. Brown, Thos. Briggs. C—Rev. David Carson 3, Miss Susan M. G. Clark, George Cathey, D. F. Caldwell, Hugh Carr, Jesse Clarke, Wm. Houie, Robert Caldwell. D—Maj. Andrew Dunn, Mary Dunn, John Daw 2, James Dinkins, Esq. F—Samuel Farr. G—John Ginnans, Harvey Goodwin. H—Uriah Helme, Elizabeth E. Howarth, Jonathan Harris, George W. Houston, Capt. Laird Harris, Henry Hunter. J—Phill Johnston, John Jones, Samuel Jamison. K—James Kirk. L—Wm. Lucky, John Little, Jane Lees, Wm. Lees, Wm. Laing. M—John McQuay, McGill Matthews, Wm. McCoy, Wm. McComb, Eli McCall, Elihu McCracken, Smith Miller, Andw. McCain, Thos. Mahon, Daniel McLeod, Daniel McLean, Thos. McCord, John Mackennon, jr. Rev. Thos. Mason, Capt. McKinky, Alexander McRae. N—John Neely, James Navy, Samuel Neil. O—John Osborne, John H. Orr 2, Nathan Orr, James T. J. Orr, Edwin J. Osborne. P—Thos. Polk, John Irwin & Co. Nathan S. Prather, Wm. Parks. Wm. Pylon, Michael Polk, Joseph J. Perviance, Samuel Porter, Charles Polk, James Pope. R—Martha Rodgers, Mably Roue. S—Alexander Spears, Capt. Wm. Scott, John Sudderth, Thomas & John Spencer. T—Benjamin F. Taylor, Wm. M. Todd, Matthew Talbot. W—Doct. Wm. White, Linus Wilcox, Rev. Wm. Wilson, James Wright, Thomas W. Wilson, George Wilson. it90 WM. SMITH, P. M.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Sessions, 1823: Charles F. Bouls, vs. Richard A. McRee: Original attachment, levied in the hands of Paris Alexander, garnishee. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State; it is ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in February next, to reply, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. A copy: test, ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. n. c. Price adv. \$2. it93

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Sessions, 1823: Wilson Allen, vs. Seymour Taylor: Original attachment, levied on negro boy Peter, now confined in the public jail of Mecklenburg county: It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, N. C. giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in February next, to plead to issue, reply or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. A copy: test, ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. n. c. Price adv. \$2. it93

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, North-Carolina, the 1st of January, 1824. John Allison, Benjamin Alexander. B—Samuel F. Bain, David Bradford, Elizabeth Benson. C—Robert Campbell, Peter Coble. D—Jonathan Davis, James Dorten. E—Paul Earnhart. F—Christopher Fries, Catharine Furr. G—Robt. Glass. H—Mary Huie, Polly Hill, Eli Huneycut, Jonathan Hartsel, Nelly Hudson, Dempsey Huneycut, Isabella Hunt, Doct. Moses S. Harris, Green Holdbrooks, Houston Harris, Doct. H. P. Harris, Margt. E. Harris. K—John Klutte, Wm. Keny, Col. D. Karr. L—John Locke, Jacob Lyerly. M—Margt. McCachran, Joseph McClelland, James McCalebs, Rev. E. J. Morrison, John S. McCalebs, George Manuel, And. McCredy. N—George Northern. P—Walter F. Pharr, Robert Pickens 2, Phifer & McRee, James E. Pugh, John F. Phifer 2, Thomas Passinger. R—James Ross, John Reed, Joseph W. Rogers, Jane Russel, David Reese, Moses Rogers, John Richie. S—Elizabeth Sides, John Sossaman, Hartwell Spain, John Shae, Wm. Stansel, Alex. Scott, Wm. M. Stinson, Martin Shive, William Scott. T—Needom Thompson. W—Ira West, James Welch, John W. Weddington. Y—James Young. it90 DAVID STORKE, A. P. M.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Joseph Mangley to us, we shall sell, on Tuesday the 17th day of February next, at the court-house in Salisbury, a tract of LAND, on the waters of Crane creek, adjoining John Waller and others, containing 171 acres, be the same more or less, at a credit of six months.

EZRA ALLEMONG, } Trustees.
GEORGE LOCKE, }

Dec. 24, 1823. 691

Crockery.

LATE of the city of New-York, are now opening and receiving, by late importations from the most approved manufacturers in Europe, an entire and very extensive stock of

China, Glass & Earthen-ware, which they offer by the original invoice, or repacked, at as low prices as can be purchased in Charleston, or any other city in the United States—country merchants and dealers in the article are respectfully invited to call and inspect for themselves, at their ware-house and rooms, No. 281 King Street, opposite the Merchant's Hotel, Charleston, S. C. Dec. 29, 1823. ewt90

LIME.

OF an excellent quality, will be kept for sale constantly, at my kiln, near Rockford, Surrey county. My prices are 25 cents per bushel, by the wagon load, and 30 cents per bushel by the smaller quantity.

JOS. WILLIAMS, jun. Dec. 26, 1823. 86

Groceries.

Bement and Whitney, Corner of Queen & State streets, Charleston, S. C. WILL have constantly on hand, throughout the season, a large assortment of

Sugar
Coffee
Teas
Rum
Brandy
Gin
Wines, of all kinds
Pepper

Which they are determined to sell as low as they can possibly be afforded, for cash. Tallow and Beeswax received in payment, for which the highest market price will be allowed. Country Merchants wishing to purchase Groceries, will do well to call and examine for themselves. Nov. 24, 1823. 1396

House and Lot.

THAT valuable House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, occupied by Mr. Thomas Allison, the proprietor offers for sale; the whole establishment will be sold. It is a handsome and convenient situation for the Mercantile business. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser, and possession will be given at any time. But if not sold by the 1st day of February next, it will be rented for one, two, or three years, to any person applying to the proprietor.

JA. FISHER. 3t88 Dec. 26, 1823.

Yadkin Navigation Company.

WHEREAS, the stock subscribed to this company having, from time to time, been declared due, and payment required to be made to the treasurer or agents of the Company, by divers advertisements in the newspapers, NOTICE, therefore, is hereby given, to subscribers on whose stock all, or any part, of the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10th, instalments remain unpaid, that payment is required to be made on or before the 15th day of January, 1824, to William Johnson of Sneedsborough, Anson county, or to Alexander Nesbitt, of Rowan county, agents for said Company; and that the stock of such subscribers on which all or any part of the above instalments remain unpaid, will on that day be sold at auction at the court-house in the town of Salisbury, N. C.

A. D. MURPHEY, President. Dec. 1, 1823. 6188

Yadkin Navigation Company.

WHEREAS, the bonds taken by me as an agent of this company, have been transferred, by order, to Hiram Jennings, in payment of the accounts of said Jennings and John Hixon, against the company; and for the amount of which bonds, Hiram Jennings, for himself and John Hixon, has heretofore signed receipts to the Company; which bonds have again been placed in my hands by said Jennings for collection, as his agent. Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that unless payments are made by the third Monday of February next, being in the week of Rowan county Court, or some satisfactory arrangements to that end, that immediately after that time all such bonds will be put in suit. 9t92 A. NESBITT, Agent, for M. Jennings. Nov. 23, 1823.

Selling unusually Low.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, DOMESTICKS, &c. from New-York and Philadelphia, selected by himself with care, and bought on the best terms. Being anxious to secure a continuance of his present respectable custom, he has come to a determination to offer his extensive stock of Goods in Salisbury, at prices which, in his opinion, will be found as low as the price of those who advertise "selling off at cost." His customers and the public generally, are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY. Rowan county, N. C. Aug. 1823. 67

NEW ASSORTMENT.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Domestic;

which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS. Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 68

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.

EDWD. CRESS.

Buck Tavern.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public and his country friends, that he has taken the extensive Tavern, corner of King and George-streets, sign of the Buck, (lately occupied by Mrs. McDonald) which he intends to open about the 15th October, as a

House of Entertainment.

The premises this summer have been greatly improved, and enlarged with thirty new lodging Rooms, a large and airy Stable upon the most improved plan. And from his experience in this line of business, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may honor him with their custom. Suffice it to say, his Table and Bar will be supplied with the best the market affords; and the regulation of his house, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who desire good order.

SUPREY CHISHOLME, Late of Chester Court-House. Charleston, Sept. 22. 691

ANDREWS AND JONES'

NORTH-CAROLINA

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution, which during the present year has been located in Williamsborough, will open in OXFORD, on the first Monday in February next. The principals have been induced to a change of residence, with a view to a permanent establishment where the premises will comfortably accommodate their pupils; and they have altered the time of commencing the scholastic year, for the convenience, and at the general request, of their patrons.

The pupils are instructed in Needle-work, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Parsing, Geography, Mythology, History, Belles-lettres, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, and Astronomy.

The terms of board, washing and tuition, in all the above branches, are Sixty Dollars per session, payable in advance. Music, vocal and instrumental, Thirty Dollars per session. Drawing and Painting, Twenty Dollars per session. Dancing is also taught by a competent master.

The first session will end early in July, the second in December, when the only vacation in the year takes place. New scholars pay from the time of their arrival only.

The system of education is in all the departments radical: by the aid of an excellent apparatus, the truths of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Astronomy, are experimentally illustrated, and are thus rendered objects of sense. There are six teachers constantly engaged; three excellent Piano Fortes, are employed in the musical department, and the models of Drawing and Painting, are numerous and good.

No expenditures are allowed, but such as are authorized by parents and guardians; and the principals are determined strictly to enforce the rule prohibiting finery in dress; in summer, coloured cotton dresses, and in winter, worsted stuffs, will be worn by all the young ladies.

All the pupils will board with the principals, who pay strict attention to their health, their manners and their morals. The public and private offices of devotion are regularly observed, whilst every thing sectarian is carefully avoided.

Each pupil is expected to bring a coverlid, a pair of sheets, blankets and towels, for her own use, otherwise an extra charge of \$2 50 per session will be made.

When payment in advance cannot be made, approved bonds will in all instances be exacted. JOSEPH ANDREWS, } Principals.
THOMAS P. JONES, }

Oxford, Granville Co. Dec. 1823. 490

Estate of George Basinger.

THE subscriber having, at the August term last, (1823) obtained letters of administration on the estate of George Basinger, dec'd. requests all persons having any legal demands against the estate of the dec. to bring in the same within the time prescribed by act of Assembly; and all those indebted, are requested to make payment.

JA. FISHER, Admr. Dec. 26, 1823. 3t89

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his house and lot, in the town of Salisbury, now occupied by himself, as a tavern. The establishment is so generally known, that it would be of little service to describe it particularly; it is, perhaps, the most eligible stand for a public house in the western part of North-Carolina; it is within 80 yards of the court-house in Salisbury; is large and convenient, with extensive out-buildings, &c. A very moderate price will be taken for the establishment, and payments made easy. Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to apply soon, as the subscriber is now determined to sell, and remove to his farm in the country. Letters directed to the subscriber, in Salisbury, N. C. will be duly attended to.

JOHN HOWARD, Sen. Salisbury, Dec. 2, 1823. 83

THE MUSE.

FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

A chap once told St. Patrick's Dean,
While rising from his seat, "I mean
To set up for a wit."
"Ah!" quoth the Dean, "If that be true,
The very best thing you can do,
Is down again to sit."

Too many, like that would-be wit,
Set up for what they are not fit,
And always lose their aim;
Set up for wisdom, wealth, renown,
But end the farce by sitting down,
With poverty and shame.

A middling farmer thinks he can
Set up to be a gentleman,
And then sit down content;
But after many a turn and twist,
Is set down on the pauper list,
A fool, not worth a cent!

When farmer's wives and daughters fair,
Set up with silks and Leghorns rare,
To look most wondrous winning;
They set upon a slippery stand,
Till indigence, with iron hand,
Upsets their underpinning.

Some city ladies too, whose goer,
Has made them to their husbands dear,
Set up to lead the ton;
Though they sit high on fashion's seat,
Age, death or poverty, albeit
Will set them down anon.

Some fools set up to live by law,
And though they are "all over jaw,"
Soon fail for lack of brains;
But had the boobies only just
Known where they ought to sit at first,
They'd sav'd a world of pains.

A quack sets up the doctor's trade,
But could he use the sexton's spade
No better than his pills,
The man might moil from morn to night,
And find his match, with all his might,
To bury half he kills.

You may set up for what you choose
As easily as wear old shoes,
If e'er so low at present;
But when you have set up in vain,
And find you must sit down again,
'Tis terribly unpleasant.

EPITAPH ON A MISER.

Here crumpling lies beneath this mould,
A man, whose sole delight was gold;
Contentment never was his guest,
Though twice ten thousand fill'd his chest;
For he, poor man, with all his store,
Died in great want—the want of more.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WASTE OF LIFE.

In the last volume of Dr. Franklin's Memoirs is the following article on "The Waste of Life." We are persuaded its perusal must produce wholesome reflection in the midst even of the most dissolute:

"Amergus was a gentleman of good estate; he was bred to no business, and could not contrive how to waste his hours agreeably; he had no relish for the proper works of life, nor any taste for the improvements of the mind; he spent generally ten hours of the four-and-twenty in bed, he dozed away two or three more in his couch, and as many more were dissolved in good liquor every evening, if he met with company of his own humor. Thus he made a shift to wear off ten years of his life since the paternal estate fell into his hands. One evening, as he was musing alone, his thoughts happened to take a most unusual turn, for they cast a glance backwards, and he began to reflect on his manner of life. He betought to himself what a number of beings have been made a sacrifice of to support his carcass, and how much corn and wine had been mingled with these offerings; and he set himself to compute what he had devoured since he came to the age of a man.

"About a dozen feathered creatures, small and great, have one week with another," said he, "given up their lives to prolong mine; which, in ten years, amounts to at least six thousand. Fifty sheep have been sacrificed in a year, with half a hecatomb of black cattle, that I might have the choicest parts offered weekly upon my table. Thus a thousand beasts, out of the flock and herd, have been slain in ten years time to feed me, besides what the forest has supplied me with. Many hundred of fishes have, in all their varieties, been robbed of life for my repast; and of the smallest fry some thousands. A measure of corn would hardly suffice me with fine flour for a month's provision, and this arises to above six score bushels; and many hogheads of wine, and other liquors, have passed through this body of mine; this wretched strainer of meat and drink! And what have I done, all this time, for God or man? What a

vast profusion of good things upon a useless life and worthless liver! There is not the meanest creature among all those which I have devoured, but what hath answered the end of its creation better than I. It was made to support human nature, and it hath done so. Every crab and oyster I have eat, and every grain of corn I have devoured, hath filled up its place in the rank of beings with more propriety than I have done. Oh! shameful waste of life and time."

"In short, he carried on his moral reflections with so just and severe a force of reason, as constrained him to change his whole course of life, to break off his follies at once, and to apply himself to gain some useful knowledge, when he was more than thirty years of age. He lived many following years with the character of a worthy man and an excellent Christian. He died with a peaceful conscience, and the tears of his country were dropped upon his tomb. The world, that knew the whole series of his life, were amazed at the mighty change; they beheld him as a wonder of reformation; while he himself confessed and adored the divine power and mercy that had transformed him from a brute to a man.

"But this was a single instance, and we may almost venture to write 'miracle' upon it. Are there not numbers in this degenerate age whose lives have run to utter waste, without the least tendency to usefulness?"

FROM THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

The opening of the Chambers by the King in person, is a pageant got up with great splendor and magnificence; it is extremely difficult to procure a ticket, for foreign ministers are only indulged with billets for their ladies and secretaries, and a few tickets are given away. The ceremony is held in the palace of the Louvre, in the hall of Henry IV, a room of small dimensions. The throne is erected with all regal decoration; in front of it is the box for the corps diplomatique; on a line with it, a box for Madame, Duchess of Berri, and the ladies of the court; on the right the seats for the peers, and on the left for the deputies. The peers, dressed in their rich habits of state, then make their appearance; then follow the deputies not so gorgeously dressed, but wearing a legislative livery—for in France, from the altar to the kitchen, all is theatrical. The ladies fill the rest of the room, and from the splendor and taste of their dress, and their different variety of beauty being of so many nations, constitute the pleasantest part of the spectacle, for there is no gazing like that on the show of pretty women. A salvo of 100 guns announces that his Most Christian Majesty has left his apartment in the Thuilleries. His approach is, however, in a most unkingly style, being placed in an arm chair on castors, wheeled in by the great officers of his household; the grand chamberlain, Talleyrand, limping behind, through the great gallery of the Louvre. Meantime, the marshals of France, the ministers of war, justice, interior, and of foreign relations, the chancellor, and officers of the crown, take their places on the platform in front of the throne, over which is suspended a silk curtain. Another salute, the curtain is drawn up, and the play begins. King Louis, dressed in a plain blue uniform, with the simple decoration of a ribbon and a star, is pushed upon the stage. Monsieur takes his place on his right, the Duke d'Angoulême on his left; the Duke of Orleans and Monsieur le Prince Talleyrand a little in the rear.

The King commences reading his speech with an audible voice, good emphasis and sound discretion; on finishing, the house resounds with acclamations; the ladies, dear creatures, rustle their silks and flirt their fans; the deputies shout *Vive le Roi*, and none among them so warmly as the late minister to the United States, M. de Neuville. I did not observe that our old friend the General, or his son George Washington La Fayette, either made a wave or an articulation. The ceremony of swearing the Deputies then takes place; the name of the individual is called over, he rises from his seat, and elevating his right arm, ejaculates *Je jure*. A general shout of *Vive le Roi*, *vivent les Bourbons*, follows. The chair is turned round, the King disappears, and the curtain is dropped. During the whole of the

ceremony Talleyrand remained immovable behind the chair of the King, and perfectly realized the forcible description given of him by Lady Morgan, which is drawn to the life. With all his immovability of countenance, he is very ready, and to his deep policy the Bourbons owe more than he will allow. The king loves to joke him. Louis is now in his 67th year, and bears his age kindly, although he suffers much from the gout. Monsieur, the King's brother, is a man of highly polished manners and imposing appearance, and is king de facto. The Pavillion Marsan being the governing point, and the king wishing to see how his successor will act, leaves all to him and his advisers.

GENERAL JACKSON.

A few days since, when at Fredericksburg, Va. on his way to Washington, a small boy, about eight years of age, and who was named after him, soon after the glorious eighth of January, 1815, was introduced to the General as his namesake. He took him in his arms and kissed him; then putting his hand on his head, said, "God bless you, my dear little fellow: be a good boy: learn your book; and be always ready to fight the enemies of your country." Then, taking out of his purse a fifty cent coin, and presenting it to him, he continued: "Here is the Eagle of your country—never desert it! Wear this next your heart, and remember me." The scene was striking; and the impression made on the boy will be lasting. It will influence his future life. He wears it round his neck, and it is the envy of all his school-fellows. The little fellow is already a thorough Jacksonite, and says he will go to Washington, when Jackson is President, and shew it to him, in the President's House.

Nat. Intelligencer.

FROM THE NEW-HAVEN (CONN.) REGISTER.

A CURE FOR BAD MORALS.

Let not the libertine rolling in wealth, receive more attention from the virtuous fair, than the modest young man. Let not wealth, or respectable connections in the higher walks of life, gild vice with such a lustre as to dazzle, and fascinate the public eye. Let not the wealthy or honorable, if a reviler of religion, be courted and carressed. Let the company of the openly profane or vicious, of whatever rank, be avoided.

If vice is fashionable, it must be by the aid and countenance of those who are not vicious—of those who profess to detest it!! Virtue is respected even by the vilest—Vice can never flourish, indeed it cannot exist in society to any considerable extent, if it receives only the support of vicious characters.

Let the vicious character, (however exalted,) be neglected, despised, and treated with the contempt his vices merit. Vice will soon hide its deformed head—many vicious characters will be reclaimed—few are so hardened in vice as not to feel, and sensibly feel the neglect of the virtuous. Stern virtue will conquer vice, and if the state of society is bad, let the virtuous combine and apply the above remedy, and the cure is infallible. CALEN.

SEVEN WONDERS.

Were lately exhibited at Washington city in a new museum of natural curiosities:

- 1st. A widow who at the age of sixty refused the office of marriage.
- 2d. A dandy with only five cravats round his neck.
- 3d. A contented old maid.
- 4th. A lawyer who hated a good fee.
- 5th. A moderate doctor's bill.
- 6th. A taylor who was never known to cabbage.
- 7th. A congressman who wished to adjourn the session, when there was money in the treasury. Herald.

CURE FOR THE RHEUMATISM.

Take half a pint neat's-foot oil, half do. spirits, 1 gill spirits of turpentine, and 1 do beef gall.

N. B. Mix the above all together, and put it to the fire in a covered vessel, till the half pint of spirits is evaporated; then let it cool, and anoint the joints twice a day, viz. morning and evening.

A man who was capitally convicted at the Old Bailey, was, as usual, asked what he had to say why judgment of death should not be passed upon him. Say! replied he, "why I think the joke has been carried far enough already, and the less that is said about it the better—if you please, 'we'll drop the subject.'"

D. PARISH & CO.

263 King Street, Corner of Westworth Street, CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAVE opened, and now offer for sale, at unusually low prices,

550 Packages DRY GOODS.

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON—VIZ:

WOOLLEN GOODS.

- 35 bales extra and super CLOTHS,
- 30 do middling do
- 20 do low priced do
- 2 do assorted pelisse do
- 3 do 5-4 Devonshire Linseys
- 16 do super and middling Cassimeres
- 5 do common do
- 3 do super striped and ribbed do
- 10 cases super and middling Sattinets
- 2 do Bedford Cords
- 3 do super Valencia Vestings
- 4 do common Tullinet and Swansdown do
- 2 bales heavy Flushings
- 10 do white Plains
- 5 do blue, drab and mixt do
- 2 do green Baizes
- 6 do assorted Flannels
- 10 do London Duffel Blankets
- 5 do Bristol do do
- 10 do 3, 3 1/2, 4 and 4 1/2 pint do
- 10 do 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Rose do
- 6 do black and colored Bombazets
- 5 do do do figured do
- 3 do do do printed do
- 2 do scarlet and orange printed Rattinets
- 3 cases Caroline Plaids
- 1 do worsted Belgal Stripes
- 2 do black Bombazeens
- 4 do super Tartan Plaid Cloaks
- 2 do Men's assorted Lamb's Wool Hose
- 4 do do do do do half do
- 2 do do do do do do do
- 3 do Women's black do do do
- 1 do do white do do do
- 1 do Merino Mantles and Shawls
- 1 do 4-4 and 6-4 Cassimere do
- 5 do 7-4 and 8-4 plain figured Cassimere do
- 2 do Worsted Braces
- 1 do Cassimere Points.

COTTON GOODS.

- 10 cases 9-8 and 6-4 Cambrics
- 2 do 9-8 and 6-4 Jaconets
- 4 do 8-8 and 6-4 loom sewed Muslins
- 6 do 9-8 and 6-4 Book do
- 3 do 4-4 rich tamboured do do
- 3 do 4-4 Japaned do do
- 3 do 9-8 and 6-4 plain and figured Mull do
- 2 do 9-8 plain and tamboured Swiss do
- 5 do common, tamboured and sewed Robes
- 2 do assorted Lenoires
- 55 do 3-4 and 4-4 ss'd Calicoes and Chintzes, some fashionable and splendid patterns
- 8 do super and common furniture do
- 3 do Garment and Cambric Dimity
- 2 do super Furniture do
- 2 do 11-4 and 12-4 Marseills Quilts
- 2 do 4-4 Union Stripes
- 2 do drab Constitution and Bangup Cords
- 3 do super and common Bedticks
- 2 bales Dorchester do
- 6 cases Britannia and Bandanna Hdkfs.
- 5 do Madras do
- 4 do Pullicat and Musulipatam do
- 4 do common and super blue Romal do
- 3 do 4-4, 6-4 and 7-4 Chintz Shawls
- 2 do 7-4 and 8-4 Imitation do
- 4 do white, spotted and checked Cravats
- 1 do Women's white Cotton Hose
- 1 do do super black do do ingrained
- 1 do Gint's white do do
- 32 do Cotton Braces, assorted
- 10 bales brown and bleached Waltham Cottons
- 5 do common Shirtings and Sheetings
- 6 cases American Plaids and Stripes
- 1 do do Checks
- 2 do 4-4 do Imitation Caroline Plaids
- 4 do 3-4 and 4-4 steam loom Shirtings
- 3 do 4-4 Long Cloths [patterns]
- 1 do 4-4 super plaid Gingham, handsome
- 1 do Turkey Yarn
- 5 do three cord Cotton Balls
- 2 do Spool Cotton

LINEN GOODS.

- 10 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, whole and
- 2 do Long Lawns [demi pieces]
- 2 do Linen Cambrics
- 1 do do do Handkerchiefs
- 2 do assorted Table Diapers
- 1 do 3-4 bird eye do
- 1 bale Russia do
- 5 cases brown and black Linens
- 1 bale Imitation Sheetings
- 4 do Osnaburghs
- 1 do super Linen Tick
- 1 case white Plallias
- 3 do assorted Patent Thread.

SILK GOODS.

- 1 case green, pink and blue Florence
- 3 do fig'd. Florences, Levantines and Satins
- 1 do 3-4 black Serge
- 1 do do do Levantine
- 2 do 4-4 figured Silk Handkerchiefs
- 8 do black Sinclews and Sarsnets
- 1 do plaid do
- 2 do black Canton Levantine
- 6 do do do colored Canton Crapes
- 2 do do do do Nankin do
- 1 do Crape Dresses
- 1 do rich satin embossed do
- 3 do super and common black Silk Hdkfs.
- 2 do do cross bar and plaid do
- 3 do 4-4 and 7-4 Crape Shawls
- 2 do do Mantles
- 4 do bird eye Handkerchiefs
- 2 do super and common black Italian Crapes
- 1 do Hat Crape [Silk Hose]
- 2 do Men's and Women's black and white
- 3 do do do do do do do
- 1 do Habit English do do
- 3 do Italian and India Sewing Silks
- 1 do assorted Twists
- 1 do do Silk Braid
- 1 do black Silk velvet
- 2 do rich figured Ribbons, assorted [do]
- 2 do ass'd. fringed and plain taffeta and satin
- 1 do black Galloons
- 1 do do Velvet Ribbons
- 5 do super and common Flag Handkfs.
- 1 do do German do
- 2 do black silk Florentine
- 1 do do do do rich figured.

SUNDRIES.

- 2 cases Men's Beaver Gloves
- 2 do do Buck-skin do
- 2 do do Dog-skin do
- 1 do do super Woodstock do
- 1 do Habit Woodstock and Beaver do
- 2 do do assorted Kid do
- 1 do do lined do do
- 2 do super and common gilt Coat Buttons
- 1 do do Pearl do
- 3 do Pins
- 5 do silk and gingham Umbrellas
- 1 do Ladies Leghorn Hats
- 2 do Tapes, assorted.

October 27, 1823. 5199

A MOST VALUABLE

Ferry, Lands, &c. for Sale.

Owing to the pressure of the times alone, the Subscriber offers for sale (and intends selling per first convenient offer,) that well known and valuable Ferry and Plantation, known by the name of Kirk's Ferry, formerly Tindal's situated immediately at the confluence of the Yaden with the Ubury, where they make the Great Pee Dee, having the sole benefit of all the three landings, each side of the main river and the fork—This being one of the oldest and best known, and most productive ferries on the Pee Dee, it is thought that a further description of it is useless; except it may be merely to observe, that it possesses, or is likely to possess, and must in time actually possess one great advantage beyond what any other Ferry or place this river can boast of, and that is, its being situated at the foot of the Great falls, must render it the head of navigation for centuries to come, and consequently the great receptacle for all produce from above, so soon as the river is opened, which is now progressing; and having also Henderson on the one Bank, and Tindalville on the other, with the main road leading from Salisbury to Fayetteville crossing at it. With the Ferry, or separately, will be sold two tracts of land attached thereto (or adjoining:) the one containing about one hundred and ninety acres with the old mansion house and other buildings thereon, as kitchen, barns, &c. all in good repair, with two good apple orchards of young and thriving trees, &c. peach orchard of some size, and excellent meadows belonging to it: the lower tract contains about two hundred acres, to which the Ferry more immediately appertains at present; this tract has a good dwellinghouse on it, in good repair. With the above, or separately, will be sold a third tract, on the east side of the river, and nearly surrounding the Town of Henderson on that side, as the other two tracts do Tindalville on the west. This last tract contains about one hundred and twenty acres of valuable land and lowground in tillage, with a proportion of good meadow land. The improvements (as to buildings) on this tract are small; a good barn, however, with a few small houses, are all; but most excellent water, and convenient. Good and undoubted titles executed, and payments made easy, by applying to

GEORGE KIRK.

Montgomery county, N. C.

Dec. 22, 1823. 3899.

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

JOHN BECKWITH.

Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—45f

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Sept. Term, 1823: Bill for alimony; Nancy Cox, by her next friend Thos. Triplett, against Braxton Cox, and Jas. Welborn, administrators. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Braxton Cox, is a non-resident of this state; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the said defendant appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the Court-House in Wilkesboro, on the second Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or said bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte

J. GWYN, Jr. C. M. E.

Price adv. \$4. 3mt89

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, October Term, 1823. Mary Hooper vs. Joshua Hooper; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joshua Hooper, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by said court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the court-house in Lincoln, on the fourth Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Lawson Henderson, clerk of said court, at office, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1823, and in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the U. States.

LAWN. HENDERSON.

Price adv. \$4. 3mt91

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, October Term, 1823. Eliza Beving, vs. Simeon Beving; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Simeon Beving, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Lawson Henderson, clerk of said court, at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1823, and in the 48th year of the Independence of the United States.

LAWN. HENDERSON.

3mt91f

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

IN Equity, October term, 1823: James Baird, Mary Sweet, Washington Baird by his guardian James Baird, William Crook and Rebecca his wife, John Agnew and Catharine his wife, James Thompson and Margaret his wife, John Steel, William Fullerton and Catharine his wife, James Steel and Jane Steel, against Jane Triplett, Thomas Steel an infant under the age of twenty-one years, Thomas and John Baird infants under the age of twenty-one years, William Baird, Peggy Baird, Jane Baird, and Thomas Adams and wife: Petition for sale of real estate. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are citizens of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian, for said defendants to appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

GEO. LOCKE, C. M. E.

Oct. 28, 1823. (Price adv. \$4 75.) 3mt92